

#113 A M 4

1 MIN. AVG. B FIELD ON TAPE
68-014A-14F

C 67-241-100

68-014A-14B; 312.00 M. C 106; M

OGO 5

4.608 SECOND AVERAGE B FIELD

68-014A-14C

THIS DATA SET HAS BEEN RESTORED. ORIGINALLY THERE WERE FIVE 9-TRACK, 1600 BPI TAPES WRITTEN IN BINARY. THERE ARE TWO RESTORED TAPES. THE DR TAPES ARE 3480 CARTRIDGES AND THE DS TAPES ARE 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI. THE ORIGINAL TAPES WERE CREATED ON AN IBM 360 COMPUTER AND WERE RESTORED ON AN IBM 9021 COMPUTER. THE DR AND DS NUMBERS ALONG WITH THE CORRESPONDING D NUMBERS AND TIME SPANS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DR#	DS#	D#	FILES	TIME SPAN
DR002632	DS002632	D029194 D029195	1-25 26-50	03/05/68 - 05/08/68 05/08/68 - 07/12/68
<u>DR002631</u>	DS002631	D029196 D029248 D029249	1-25 26-50 51-70	07/12/68 - 09/14/68 09/14/68 - 11/18/68 11/18/68 - 01/10/69

REQ. AGENT
CAW

RAND NO.
RC7558

ACQ. AGENT
DJH

OGO-5

4.608 SECOND AVERAGED B FIELD
68-014A-14C

This data set consists of merged OGO-5 tapes (each having 15 files and being standard label previously before the merging onto new tape) each containing 25 files of non-standard label data. The tapes are 9 track, 1600, binary, with odd parity.

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>FILES</u>	<u>TIME SPAN</u>
D-29194	C-18795	25	03/05/68 - 05/08/68
D-29195	C-18796	25	05/21/68 - 07/12/68
D-29196	C-18797	25	07/12/68 - 09/15/68
D-29248	C-18940	25	09/15/68 - 11/19/68
D-29249	C-18941	20	11/19/68 - 01/10/69

*NOTE: The last tape processed may not have 25 files on it due to lack of more data.

SSC184 is a 9 track, ~~1600~~⁽⁶²⁵⁰⁾ BPI, unlabelled, IBM 360/computer binary tape. The tape contains one file having orbits 1 - 305. The DCB parameters are: RECFM=VBS, LRECL=1228, BLKSIZE=6144, DEN=3.

Tape parameters:

IORBIT = Orbit number (Integer)

IBTST = Bishop time of first point in record (Integer) (see attached for definition)

XGSM = X GSM coordinate of satellite at start of record in Re (Real)

YGSM = Y GSM coordinate of satellite at start of record in Re (Real)

ZGSM = Z GSM coordinate of satellite at start of record in Re (Real)

RE = Radial distance of satellite from the center of the earth in earth radii (Real)

BXGSM = X GSM component of the field in gammas (Real)

BYGSM = Y GSM component of the field in gammas (Real)

BZGSM = Z GSM component of the field in gammas (Real)

BTGSM = Total field magnitude (obtained by averaging instantaneous values) (Real)

IQUAL = Quality indicator as explained in attachment (Integer)

NOTE: BXGSM, BYGSM, BZGSM, BTGSM and IQUAL are arrays of 60 elements each

BTRMS= Total field rms deviation in gammas

IQUAL= Quality indicator

The quality indicator IQUAL is the sum of two numbers, 1000 times NUMPTS + ICRL. NUMPTS is the number of data points used in the average and ICRL is a flag indicating the status of heater, calibrate signal and ladder step corrections during the averaging interval.

ICRL may be thought of as a binary number with seven bits:

$x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots x_6$.

If x_0 equals 1, then sometime during the averaging interval a heater correction was required but the exact interval for applying this correction could not be found.

If x_2 equals 1, then sometime during the averaging interval a heater correction was applied.

If x_3 equals 1, then a calibration signal correction was made.

If x_4 equals 1, then at least one correction for a medium ladder step on the Z axis was made.

If x_5 equals 1, then at least one correction for a medium ladder step on the Y axis was made.

If x_6 equals 1, then at least one correction for a medium ladder step on the X axis was made.

We note that x_1 is not used, and that this seven bit binary number actually appears in IQUAL as a three digit decimal number.

SUBROUTINE CONBT (T, BT)
 **** BISHOP TIME CONVERSION SUBROUTINE FOR OGO-5. BT IS DEFINED AS THE
 NUMBER OF TENTHS OF A SECOND SINCE THE START OF YEAR 1966, THAT IS,
 BT = 0 AT YR 66 DAY 1 HR 0 ETC., AND THE TIME UNIT IS 1/10 SEC.
 CALL CONBT(T, BT) CONVERTS T ARRAY TO BT.
 CALL BTCON (BT, T) CONVERTS BT TO T ARRAY.
 THE T ARRAY IS DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:
 C * T(1) = YEAR (66-71) T(5) = HOUR (0-23)
 C * T(2) = DAY OF YEAR (1-366) T(6) = MINUTE (0-59)
 C * T(3) = MONTH (1-12) T(7) = SECOND (0-59)
 C * T(4) = DAY OF MONTH (1-31) T(8) = MILLISECOND (0-999)
 C * WHEN CONVERTING TO BT, T(3) AND T(4) ARE USED ONLY IF T(2) = 0.
 C * OTHERWISE T(3) AND T(4) ARE IGNORED. WHEN CONVERTING FROM BT, ALL
 C * EIGHT ENTRIES OF THE T ARRAY ARE COMPUTED.
 C * THE SUBROUTINE FAILS AFTER FEB. 28, 1972 AND BISHOP TIME
 C * OVERFLOWS THE 360 WORD LATER THAT YEAR.
 C * PROGRAMMER - NEAL CLINE JAN. 1968
 C ****

```

    INTEGER T(8), BT, M(13)
* / 0, 31, 59, 90, 120, 151, 181, 212, 243, 273, 304, 334, 365 /
N = ( T(1) - 66 ) * 365
IF ( T(1) .GT. 68 ) N = N + 1
IF ( T(2) .NE. 0 ) GO TO 10
N = N + M(T(3)) + T(4) - 1
IF ( T(3) .GT. 2 .AND. T(1) .EQ. 68 ) N = N + 1
GO TO 20
10 N = N + T(2) - 1
20 BT = N*864000 + T(5)*36000 + T(6)*600 + T(7)*10 + T(8)/100
RETURN
ENTRY BTCON ( BT, T )
N = BT / 864000
IF ( N - 1095 ) 50, 30, 40
30 T(1) = 68
T(2) = 366
GO TO 60
40 N = N - 1
50 T(1) = N/365 + 66
T(2) = MOD( N, 365 ) + 1
60 N = T(2)
IF ( T(1) .NE. 68 ) GO TO 90
IF ( N - 60 ) 90, 70, 80
70 T(3) = 2
T(4) = 29
GO TO 120
80 N = N - 1
90 DO 100 K = 2, 13
IF ( N .LE. M(K) ) GO TO 110
100 CONTINUE
110 T(3) = K - 1
T(4) = N - M(K-1)
120 T(5) = MOD( BT/36000, 24 )
T(6) = MOD( BT/600, 60 )
T(7) = MOD( BT/10, 60 )
T(8) = MOD( BT, 10 ) * 100
RETURN
END

```

Appendix

Bishop time is the name of the unit of time used for the majority of the processing of the OGO-5 and ATS-1 fluxgate magnetometer data at UCLA. It is defined as the number of tenths of seconds since the start of the year 1966, that is, Bishop time equals zero, at 0000 U.T. on January 1, 1966. The advantage of using Bishop time is that one single 360 word can be used to cover a period of six years. Six years is longer than the life-expectancy of most satellites. The disadvantage is that this time word cannot be used to provide timing for the high telemetry rate data of OGO-5. This problem does not arise for the data discussed in this report because the highest sample rate given on these tapes is one point every 4.608 seconds.

On the next page is the listing of a subroutine to convert from Bishop time to ordinary Universal time and vice versa. The entry point BTCON converts from Bishop time while the entry point CONBT converts to Bishop time.

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 21

C PROGRAM READS TAPE SSC184 AND PRINTS OUT FIRST 5C RECORDS

```
      INTEGER NORB,NBT,T(8)/8*x0/,IQL(60)
      REAL C(4),B(60,4)
      DO 10 NREC=1,50
      READ(1) NORB,NBT,C,B,IQL
      CALL BTJUN(NBT,T)
      WRITE(6,2000) T,NCRB,C,B(1,1),B(1,2),B(1,3),B(1,4),IQL(1)
      2000 FORMAT(1X,8I4,1X,14,1X,8F16.3,1X,18)
      DO 20 I=1,8
      20 T(I)=C
      10 CONTINUE
      STOP
      END
```

MAIN DATE = 77035 14/54/28

```
BKF00160
BKF00160
BKF00200
BKF00220
BKF00240
BKF00260
BKF00280
BKF00300
BKF00320
BKF00340
BKF00360
BKF00380
BKF00400
BKF00420
```

B12880-000A

DLO-T
HCK-P

<00015-000

68-014A-14A

68-014A-14B

68-014A-14C

68-014A-14D

68-014A-14E

68-014A-14F

68-014A-14G

PRODUCTION PROCESSING OF THE DATA OBTAINED

BY THE UCLA OGO-5 FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER

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Publication No. 905

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Bishop Time

IBT BX BY BT BT EQUAL
UT IX, IA, 2X, I0, 5X, + (515.5, 5X), I15-

YYDDDHMMSSMSS

Introduction

In designing the production processing plan for the UCLA OGO-5 fluxgate magnetometer data, it was decided to process the entire input data stream to provide a complete data base from which to undertake further studies. It was hoped that this data base could provide the criteria for data selection not only for the OGO-5 magnetometer experimenters but for other experimenters as well. With this in mind a series of plots were designed to describe the character of the data: to allow one to recognize different regions and to distinguish different regimes within these regions; to locate the boundaries of these regions; and to determine which time intervals were candidates for further analysis. At the same time it was recognized that such summary data could also be used as an analytical tool itself, so therefore these data were also stored on magnetic tape as well as plotted on microfilm plots. A useful summary plot, of course, maintains a constant time scale, and contains all the data in time sequence. So too, the summary data tapes become convenient because they have a fixed data rate and are time ordered, a feature not present in the original OGO-5 data. Needless to say, the summary tapes contain average data only and studies requiring high resolution data require recourse to the original data tapes.

Often times, the orbital position of the satellite rather than some character of the data dictates selecting a region for study. In order to be able to use orbital criteria, a series of orbit plots were also produced in several coordinate systems.

To obtain the most general overview of the data it was decided to make one minute averages of the data. These were plotted five hours to a page or microfilm frame. These plots, however, do not give the precise timing that is necessary for selecting intervals to study for certain phenomena such as the bow shock and magnetopause and thus another plot was made of the data using 4.608 second averages. This interval was dictated in part by the sample rate of the spacecraft. It represents 4, 32, or 256 individual vector measurements depending on telemetry bit rate. The 4.6 second averages were plotted with 20 minutes per page.

Both the one minute averages and the 4.6 second averages were plotted in the spacecraft coordinate system which is a quasi-inertial system but which is a function of orbit position and time of year. In this way the processing of the data would be independent of the receipt of orbit data and any instrument anomalies would maintain their character, e.g., relative size in the various vector components. However, since certain phenomena are more easily recognized in one coordinate system than another, the one minute averages were also converted to both geocentric solar magnetosphere (GSM) and geocentric solar ecliptic (GSE) coordinates and plotted. Thus there are three

plots of the one minute averages: in spacecraft coordinates, in GSM coordinates and in GSE coordinates.

The OGO-5 spacecraft can transmit data at any one of three telemetry rates: 1, 8 or 64 kilobits per second. At the same time it can store data at 1 kilobit/sec for later transmission. Thus there can be two original data tapes for any one time interval at two different sample rates. In performing the data reduction, the highest data rate data has always been used in preference to the lowest data rate.

Needless to say processing all the data is relatively expensive, although highly valuable, and thus the amount of magnetic field data processed is a function of funding. The orbital data is much less expensive because there are much fewer data points per unit time. Thus orbital data processing is usually far ahead of the magnetic field data processing.

Printouts of all one minute average data and of many of the orbital parameters from the orbit tapes have been produced. It is not intended to send these to the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC) since these printouts can be duplicated from the tapes.

Finally some remarks about data presentation. All data, on plots and on tapes are presented as vector components and total field. Such data can be more easily transformed and manipulated than data presented as magnitudes and angles and in general is as easy to interpret. Data presented as angles

can be confusing if the angle is near one of its limits (say 90° or -90°) when it flips back and forth in response to small fluctuations.

In the sections to follow, we shall briefly describe the instrument, discuss the data processing procedure, and then describe the formats of the resulting plots and tapes. The description of the production of orbital plots has been given elsewhere¹, and will not be repeated in this report.

¹Russell, C.T., OGO-5 orbital plots generated by the UCLA Fluxgate Magnetometer Group, Publication No. 792, Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, University of California, Los Angeles, 1969.

2. The Instrument

The UCLA fluxgate magnetometer was designed to provide an accurate triaxial vector measurement of the magnetic field from perigee at low altitudes to apogee in the interplanetary medium. Each of the three orthogonal sensors has a dynamic range of $\pm 64,000$ gammas and in low fields can resolve field changes of 1/8th of a gamma. This was accomplished with a basic magnetometer that measures ± 16 gammas and a set of coils that provide fields to null out the field at the basic magnetometer to within $\pm 16\gamma$. The currents for these coils are provided in 64 steps of 16γ and 128 steps of 1024γ . This is accomplished as follows: If a field of greater than $+16\gamma$ or less than -16γ reaches the basic magnetometer, this field is reduced in steps of 16γ until the field at the basic magnetometer is within its operating range. When all available 16γ steps have been applied (64 possible) a field of 1024γ is applied and 63 of the 16γ steps are removed. This stepping procedure has a cycle rate of 500 hz which is far above the magnetometer sampling rates.

The measured field consists then of three quantities: the number of 1024γ nulling fields applied, the number of 16γ nulling fields and the output of the basic magnetometer from $+16$ to -16γ digitized in 256 parts, each $1/8\gamma$. The sum of these three quantities for each independent axis gives the measured vector field.

The basic magnetometer is operated as a closed loop magnetometer with a frequency response that is flat to 150 hz and then rolls off at 20 db per decade above 150 hz. The three possible OGO-5 telemetry rates, 1, 8 and 64 kilobits per second, correspond to Nyquist frequencies of .43, 3.5 and 27.8 hz for the instrument. Since meaningful wave studies can be performed only if no signals above the Nyquist frequency reach the telemetry system, the output of the basic magnetometer enters a bit rate dependent filter before being digitally sampled. This critically damped fourth order filter has 8 db attenuation at half the Nyquist frequency, 20 db attenuation at the Nyquist frequency and 40 db attenuation at twice the Nyquist frequency.

The satellite can simultaneously transmit data to earth (real time data) and store data on the spacecraft on magnetic tape for later transmission (playback data). These data can be sampled at different rates: playback data is always sampled at 1 kilobit per second whereas the real time data has three possible rates. Thus, the instrument has actually two outputs, each with its independent filter depending on the sampling rate of the digitization unit to which the signal is routed.

The absolute accuracy of the measured field depends on many factors: the sensitivity of the magnetometer, the size of spacecraft fields and the possibility of drifts in the zero levels of the magnetometer. This magnetometer is the most sensitive fluxgate magnetometer ever flown on a spacecraft and is separated from the main body of the spacecraft by a

twenty foot boom. However, there are other nearby experiments and this was a newly designed magnetometer. Comparing with the Goddard magnetometers on board which are on a similar boom restricted only to magnetometers, it was found that there was a slow drift from orbit to orbit of the apparent zero levels of the UCLA magnetometer. The Goddard magnetometers consist of a Rb vapor magnetometer and a fluxgate magnetometer both of which have been flown before on OGO-1 and OGO-3 and which provide consistent fields when compared. Data from these magnetometers, graciously supplied by the experimenters have been used to determine the zero level for each OGO-5 orbit. However, in view of the slow drift of the zero levels the absolute value of any one component may be in error from one to two gammas. On the other hand the rate of drift is exceedingly slow compared to the time scales of physical processes such as waves, discontinuities, etc. Thus changes in the field components can be accurately measured to the digitization window of the experiment, 1/8 gamma.

In order to check the calibration of the instrument, a calibration signal is applied to each sensor approximately every 40 minutes (actually every 39 minutes 19.296 seconds). The calibrate signal is 64 data points long, where the number of points is counted at the real time data rate if the satellite is transmitting real time data and at the data storage rate if it isn't. Four bias fields of 8, 32, -8 and -32 gammas are applied to each sensor and each is applied for 16 consecutive

data points. The effect of these bias signals is removed in all data processing.

The unit housing the sensors has a heater which has a magnetic field when it is turned on. This heater bias field is approximately 8 gammas on the X and Y axes and 0.5 gammas on the Z-axis. This bias is also removed from all processed data.

3. General Remarks on Data Reduction

In processing a section of data the first step is to determine the sensor offsets. This is done by comparing with simultaneous measurements of the GSFC fluxgate magnetometer. (The GSFC data is corrected for its offsets with values determined from the Rubidium magnetometer data by the GSFC magnetometer group.) This is usually done once per orbit.

When the data enters the computer program, besides converting from voltages to gammas, the program corrects for three effects. The first effect is due to the heater bias. The program finds the heater signature by checking a heater on/off word which is sampled at 1/128th of the data rate and then looks for the expected heater on or off signature in the interval of 128 points bracketed by the change in the heater on/off word. This can fail if the data were very active, if there are data gaps or if the heater came on or went off at or near the end of a file of data (a file of data is defined by a continuous sequence of data on the original data tapes).

The second effect is that of the calibrate signal. The calibrate signal is much easier to identify than the heater signature. However, the occurrence of a calibration signal is not flagged by the instrument. Therefore, it is continuously searched for. It can be missed for the same reasons as the heater signature.

The third effect is the occurrence of transients whenever the medium ladder steps. Since the instrument obeys the Nyquist sampling criterion by having filters to remove signals above half the Nyquist frequency any step change in the data decays with a time constant which for this instrument equals six data points. The filters are applied only to the fine output of the magnetometer. Thus when an additional nulling field is applied to the sensor by the medium ladder (the medium ladder is the array of sixty-four 16 gamma steps that can be applied to each sensor) there is a transient 6 data points in duration. Various schemes have been applied to remove this transient depending in part on the nature of the data.

After these corrections the data is plotted, printed or averaged as required.

4. The Roadmaps. (One Minute Averages)

a) Data Processing

In generating the Roadmap plots all data is processed and averaged, both real time and playback. This data is then stored on a disk pack by orbit in two data sets one for real time data and one for playback data. Then these two data sets are scanned taking data in time sequence from the real time set until a gap is found in the data. Then playback data is searched to try to fill this gap. When this gap is filled or if it cannot be filled the real time data is again read until the next gap and then the process repeats. The end result is a tape with an orbit's data in time sequence containing averages formed from the highest possible telemetry rate. The data from this tape is then printed and microfilm plotted. There are no missing times on these tapes. When data is not available for a particular time it is flagged with a value of 100000.

At the same time, as the Roadmap tape is being created which contains one minute averages, the 4.608 second averages are created. Thus the 4.608 second averages are also in time sequence for one orbit with priority given to the highest telemetry rate data. These tapes are not printed or plotted at UCLA but are sent to H. West at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California where they are microfilm plotted. These magnetic tapes are also continuous in time with missing data flagged with values of 100000.

The one minute averages are centered on each minute. The points in this interval are scanned for obvious bad points, the bad points are rejected and the good points are summed and then the total is divided by the number of good points. The number of good points is also saved. We note that this process is performed for each of the three vector components and the total field. The total field calculated is the average of the instantaneous field magnitudes.

In order to retain information on the high frequency end of the spectrum, rms deviations are also calculated for each of the vector components and the total field. We note that the rms deviation of the total field depends somewhat on the accuracy of the offsets used. Thus reliance on the accuracy of the calculation of the rms deviation of the total field should be avoided in low fields. The deviations of the vector components, however, is independent of offset errors.

The rms deviations are not strictly rms deviations in the usual definition of the term, but are actually the rms amplitude of waves in a band of frequencies from 0.07 Hz (15 second period) to the Nyquist frequency which is a function of the telemetry rate. To calculate this amplitude, the input data stream, across averaging intervals, was filtered with a two stage high pass recursive filter. The amplitude response of this filter is shown in figure 1. The output of this filter was squared and summed over each minute and divided by the number of points and then its square root was taken.

K.L.S.
JCH

FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF TWO STAGE HIGH PASS
FILTER USED IN RMS DEVIATIONS IN ROAD MAPS

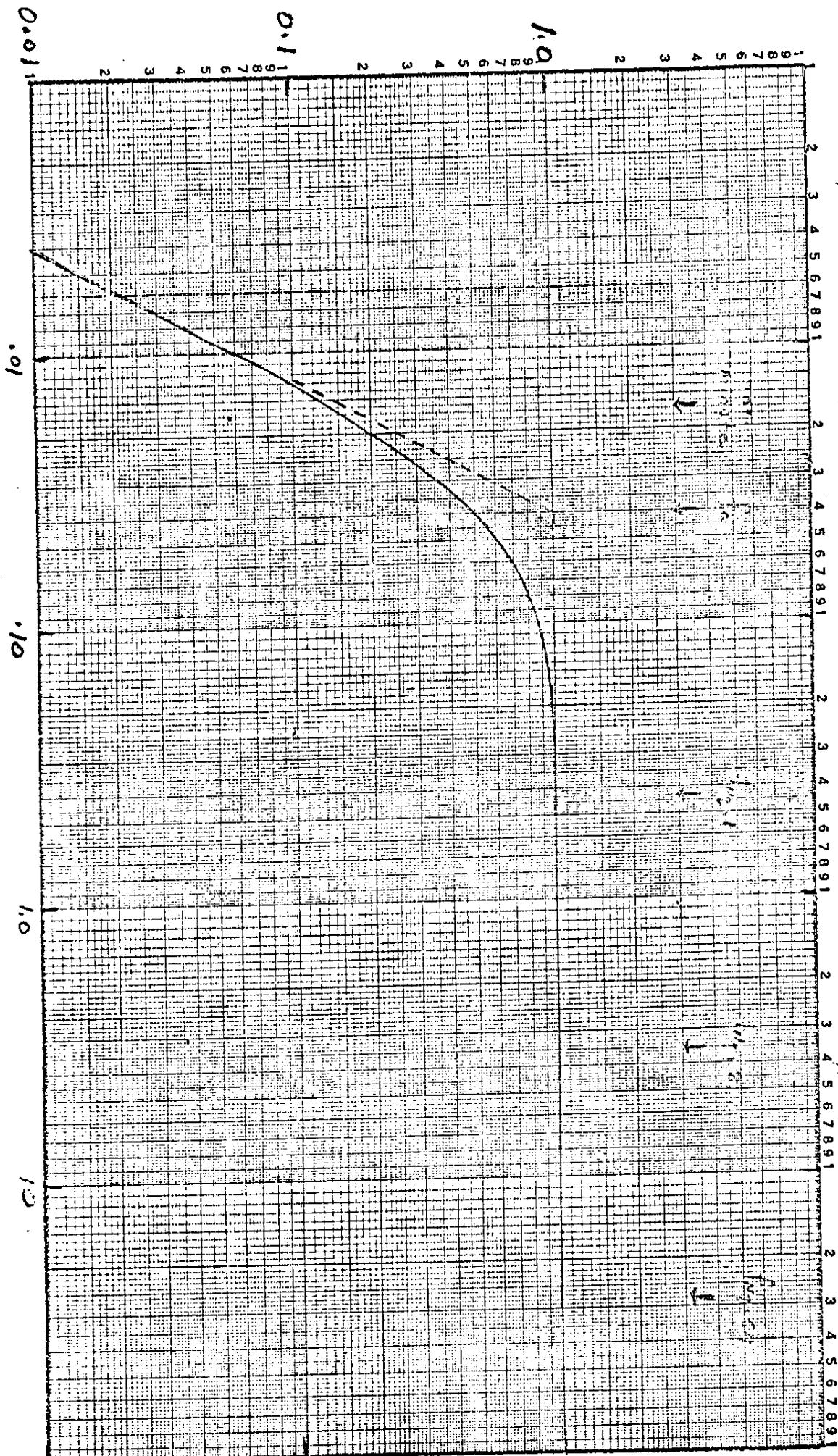


Figure 1

We note that this rms deviation is very insensitive to field gradients whereas the usual rms deviation responds readily to field gradients. However, as all deviations it is very sensitive to bad data and sharp spikes in the rms deviations are probably due to telemetry errors.

b) Microfilm Plots in Spacecraft Coordinates

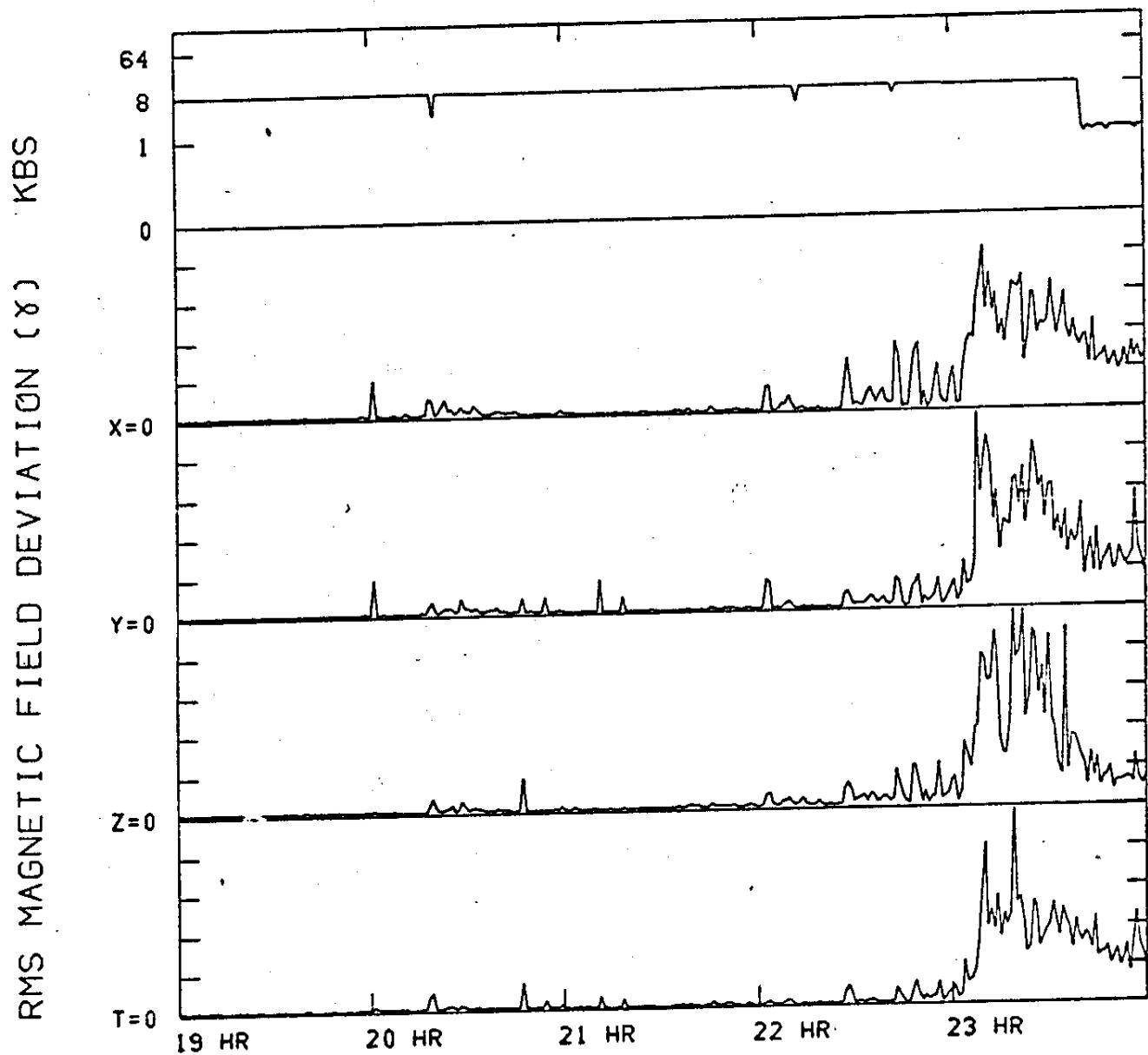
Each microfilm frame contains five hours of data, so that 13 pages are required to plot an orbit. However, we have plotted two frames for each five hour interval: one containing the vector field data and one containing the rms deviation data. Thus there are 26 frames for every orbit. These are numbered in the lower right-hand corner of every plot. (There are two pages 1, two pages 2, etc.). The data corresponding to the first time on the page and the orbit number are plotted in the upper right-hand corner of each page. Also, each page of data in spacecraft coordinates has the heading "Body Coordinates".

The format of the plot of the rms deviations remains fixed throughout the orbit. Figure 2 shows a typical frame of the rms deviation page. The top axis labelled "KBS" indicates the telemetry bit rate. However, since this is derived by counting the number of points in a one minute average it provides more information than just this. If data quality is poor and points have to be discarded, then this quantity will deviate from a straight line. Furthermore, data missing between files on the original data tapes for intervals less than one minute will show

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BODY COORDINATES

28 DEC 1968
ORBIT 116



UNIVERSAL TIME (HOURS)

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up as a downwards spike on this plot. We note that this quantity is plotted on a log scale.

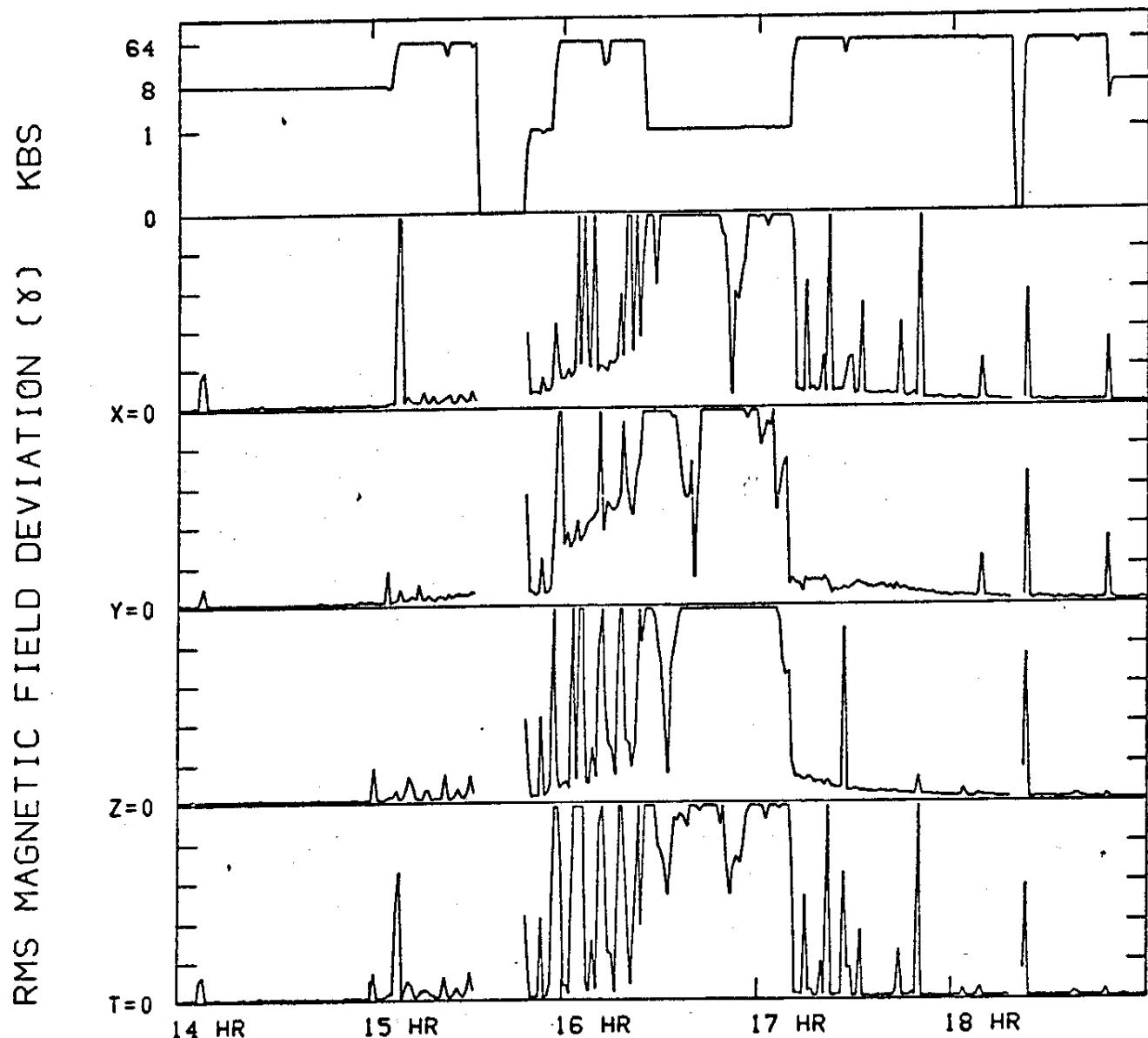
The next four quantities from top to bottom are the rms deviations B_x , B_y , B_z and in the total field. The scale is one gamma per division and is linear. The plots saturate at five gammas. The deviations are usually quite accurate but errors may occur. These usually take the form of isolated spikes. On occasion isolated spikes every 40 minutes can occur. These are caused by incompletely correcting for the calibrate signal or missing it completely. Another possible error is an increase in general noise level due to poor quality data. This can be recognized by the deviation of the bit rate word from a straight line. Although most bad points are rejected from the averages and the rms deviations a few always get through and this raises the power in the fluctuations. Spikes occurring on only one axis or on both the X and Y axes and not the Z axis are especially suspicious, such as the ones at 2000 UT and 2105 UT on figure 2.

Figure 3 shows an rms deviation frame through perigee (Perigee is at 1641 UT). We see that data near perigee can be very noisy. This is not real. From 1500 to 1600 and from 1700 to 1800 we see a general rise and then fall of the noise level. This is due to boom vibrations. The sharp increase (and decreases) near 1600 and the sharp decrease in the deviations near 1700 are caused by the switching on and off of the routine for correcting for instrument transients. This is done because we cannot accurately correct for transients when the instrument

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steps too rapidly. The point where we stop correcting depends both on the telemetry rate and the field strength.

Figure 4 shows the plot of the three components of the field and the magnitude of the field corresponding to the deviations in figure 2. Horizontal lines give the zeroes for each component. These can move about to maximize the amount of data on a page. The zero for the total field is the bottom of the plot. The scale is linear and is 10 gammas per division.

Figure 5 shows the field through perigee for the same interval shown in figure 3. The vertical scale is logarithmic with positive values plotted in the upper half of the plot and negative values in the lower half. This is the only logarithmic plot per orbit.

c) Microfilm Plots in Geocentric Solar Ecliptic (GSE) Coordinates

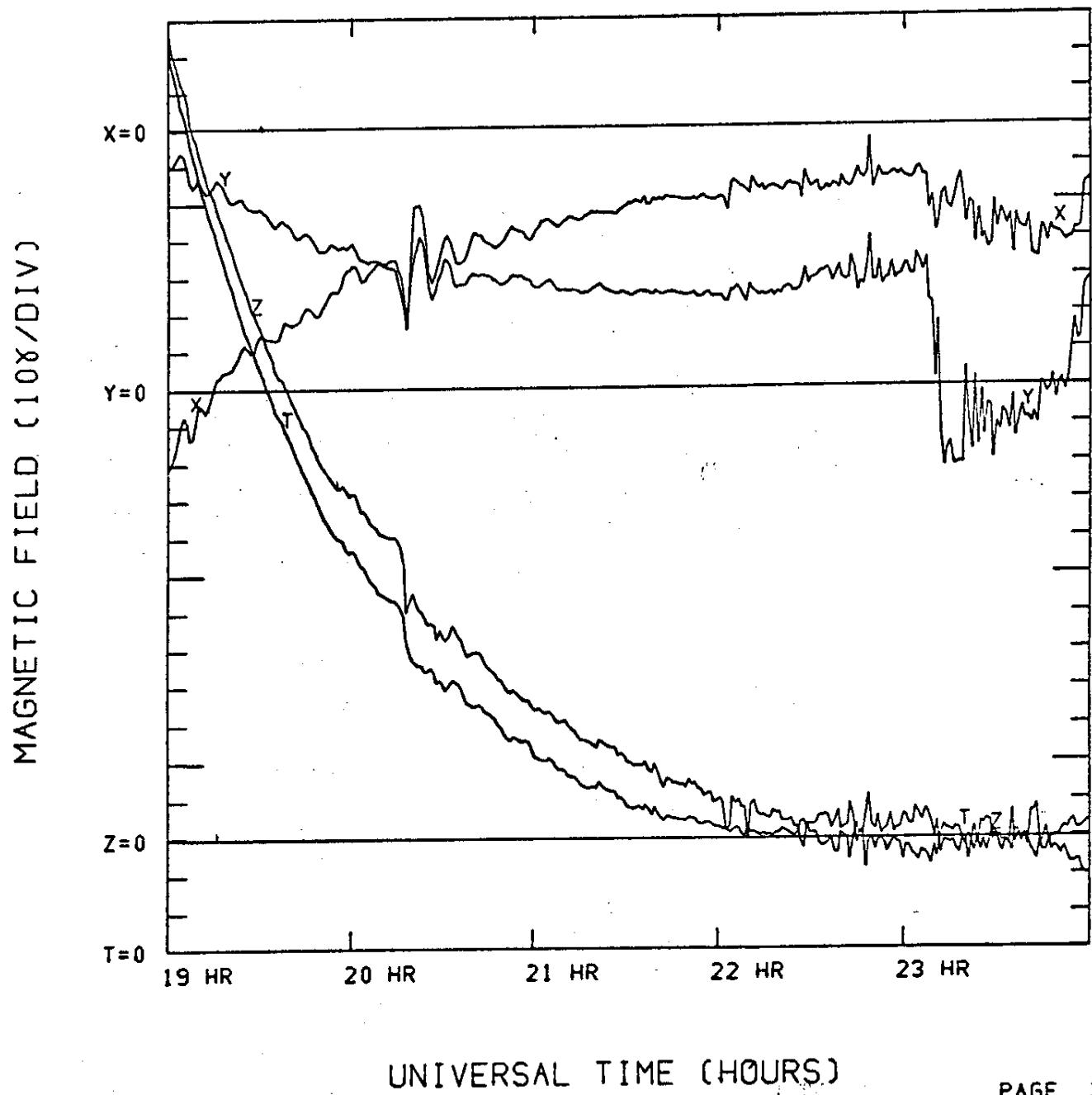
The microfilm plots in GSE coordinates contain only the field data because the rms deviations cannot be rotated. To transform the data to GSE the orbit tape supplied by GSFC has been used. The data on this tape is every minute. Errors in the positional and orientation data as well as in the magnetic field data can affect the data in the GSE plot.

Figures 6 and 7 show the data in figures 5 and 4 rotated into GSE. The format is identical with the exception that the hourly GSE coordinates of the satellite have been printed at the top of each page. The distances are in earth radii. There are 13 frames per orbit.

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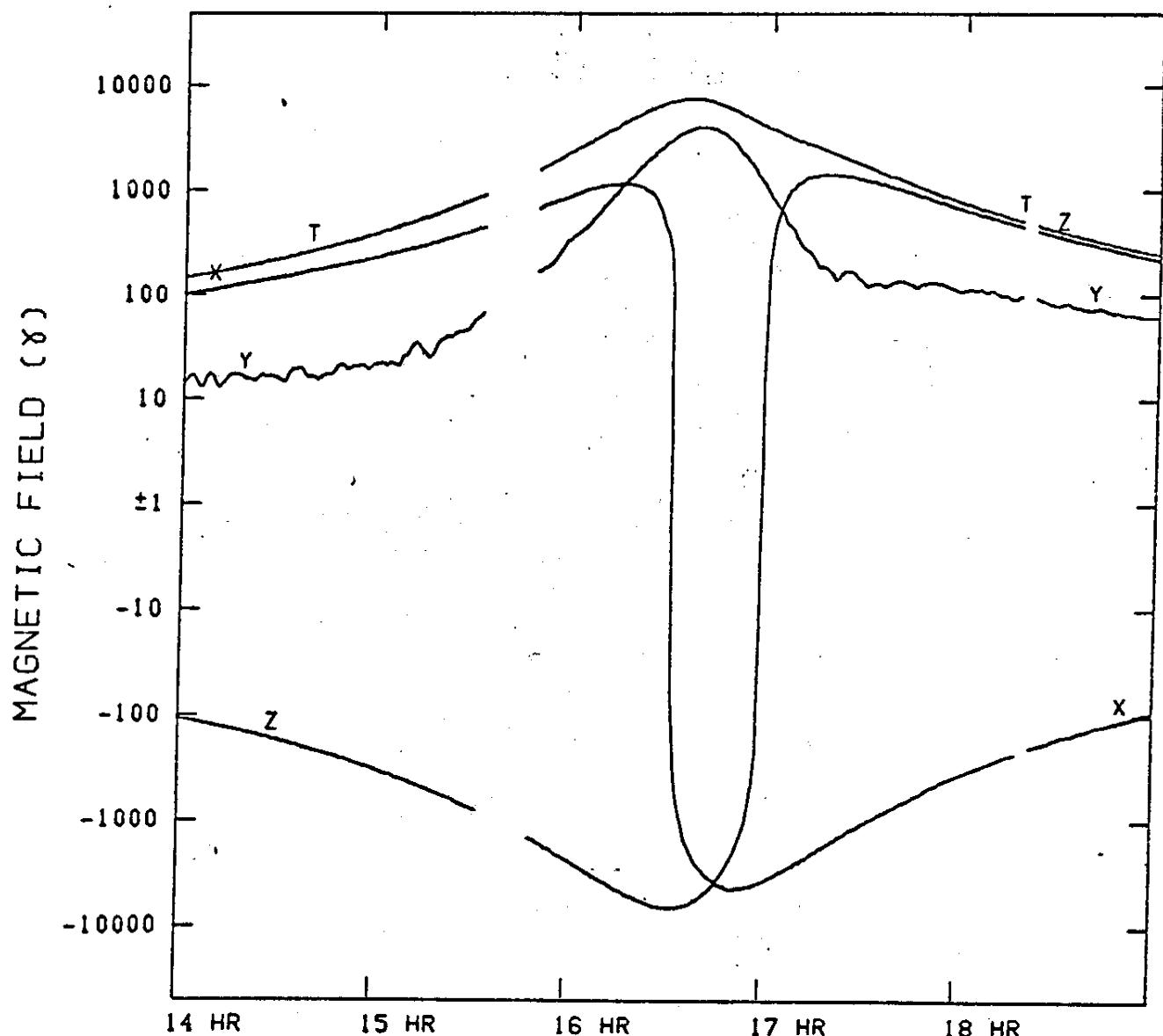


UNIVERSAL TIME (HOURS)

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BODY COORDINATES

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PAGE 1

ORBIT 116 UCLA 0G0-5 FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER
GSE COORDINATES

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X	3.10	1.53	-0.31	-1.23	0.08	RE
Y	5.61	3.99	1.58	-1.67	-2.65	RE
Z	-1.41	-2.03	-2.18	-0.03	2.99	RE
R	6.56	4.73	2.71	2.07	3.100	RE

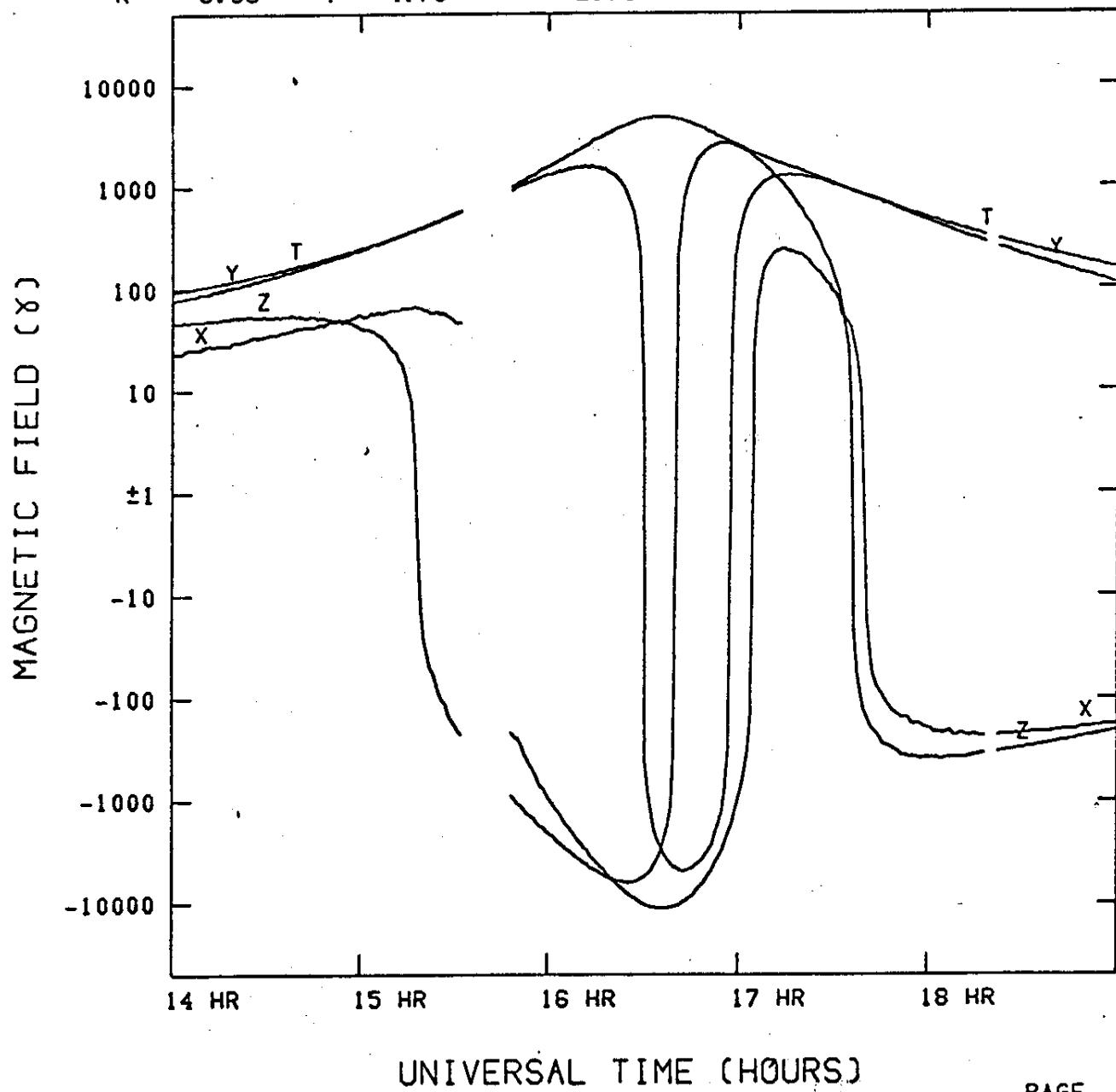
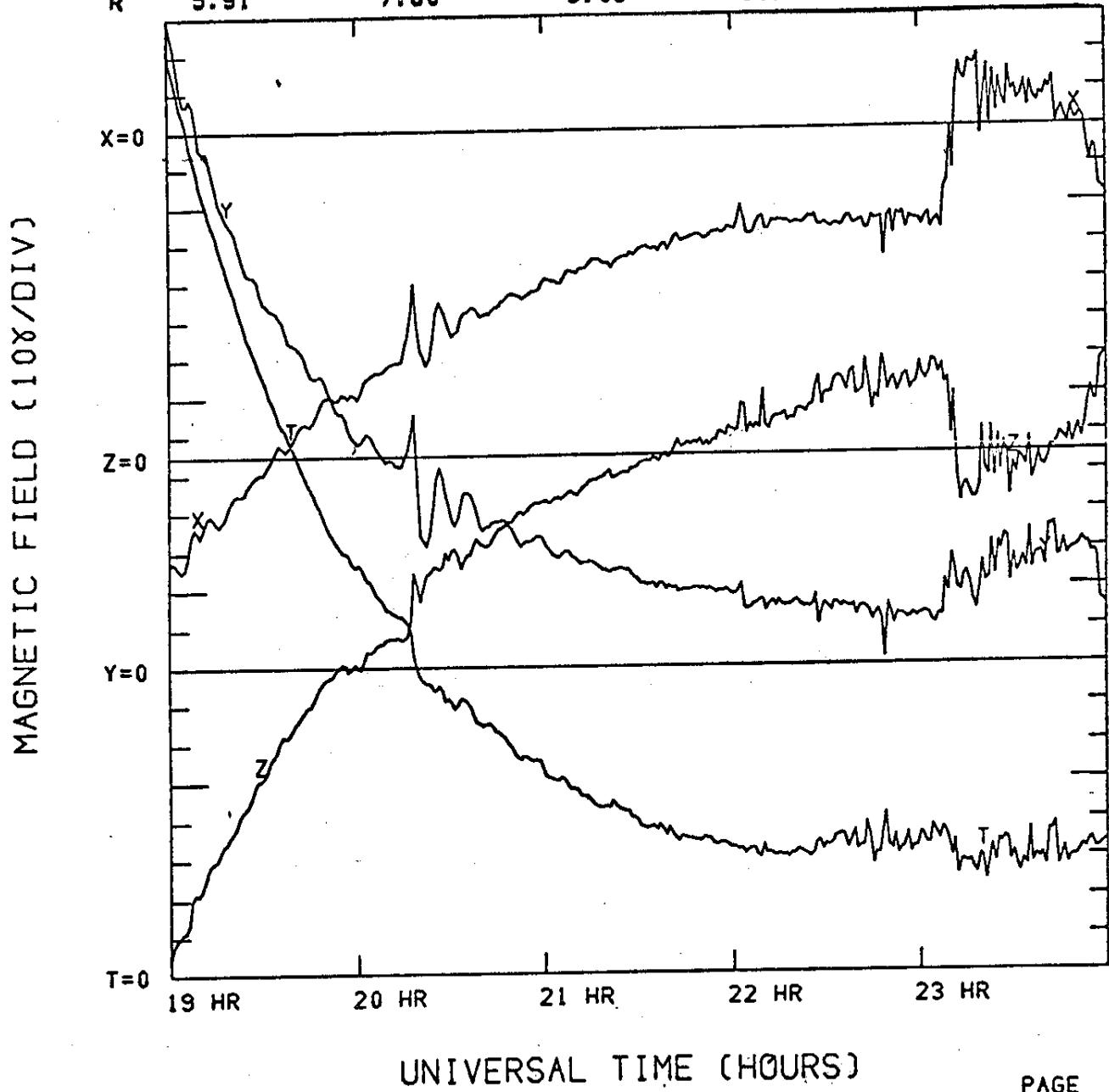


Fig. 6

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 GSE COORDINATES

	X	1.52	2.82	3.99	5.06	6.04	RE
Y	-2.60	-2.27	-1.84	-1.35	-0.84	RE	
Z	5.09	6.68	7.95	9.01	9.91	RE	
R	5.91	7.60	9.08	10.42	11.63	RE	



PAGE 2

Fig. 7

d) Microfilm Plots in Geocentric Solar Magnetospheric (GSM) Coordinates

These plots are identical to the GSE plots except that the field and the position are given in the GSM system.

e) Magnetic Tapes in Spacecraft Coordinates

These tapes are 9 track, 800 BPI standard labelled binary tapes. They have 5 files per tape, each file corresponding to one orbit. These files usually overlap in time just before perigee. The JCL used to create the tape is

```
//GO.FT10F001 DD DISP=(NEW,KEEP),DSN=BDY001,  
// UNIT=2400,LABEL=(1,SL,,OUT),VOL=SER=IG0005,  
// DCB=(RECFM=V,LRECL=5128,BLKSIZE=5132)
```

The binary records are written by the Fortran statement:

```
WRITE(10) NREC, (IBT(I), BX(I), BY(I), BZ(I),  
BT(I), BXRMS(I), BYRMS(I), BZRMS(I), BTRMS(I),  
IQUAL(I), I=1, 128)
```

where

NREC=128

IBT=Bishop time (defined in Appendix)

BX= X component of the field in gammas

BY= Y component of the field in gammas

BZ= Z component of the field in gammas

BT= total field in gammas (obtained by averaging instantaneous values)

BXRMS= X rms deviation in gammas

BYRMS= Y rms deviation in gammas

BZRMS= Z rms deviation in gammas

BTRMS= Total field rms deviation in gammas

IQUAL= Quality indicator

The quality indicator IQUAL is the sum of two numbers, 1000 times NUMPTS + ICHL. NUMPTS is the number of data points used in the average and ICHL is a flag indicating the status of heater, calibrate signal and ladder step corrections during the averaging interval.

ICHL may be thought of as a binary number with seven bits:

$x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots x_6$.

If x_0 equals 1, then sometime during the averaging interval a heater correction was required but the exact interval for applying this correction could not be found.

If x_2 equals 1, then sometime during the averaging interval a heater correction was applied.

If x_3 equals 1, then a calibration signal correction was made.

If x_4 equals 1, then at least one correction for a medium ladder step on the Z axis was made.

If x_5 equals 1, then at least one correction for a medium ladder step on the Y axis was made.

If x_6 equals 1, then at least one correction for a medium ladder step on the X axis was made.

We note that x_1 is not used, and that this seven bit binary number actually appears in IQUAL as a three digit decimal number.

f) Magnetic Tapes in GSE Coordinates

These tapes are 9 track, 800 BPI, standard labelled binary tapes. They have 5 files per tape, each file corresponding to one orbit. These files usually overlap in time just before perigee. The JCL used to create the tape is:

```
//GO.FT10F001 DD DISP=(NEW,KEEP),DSN=GSE001,  
// UNIT=2400,LABEL=(1,SL,,OUT),VOL=SER=IG0006,  
// DCB=(RECFM=V,(LRECL=1228,BLKSIZE=1232))
```

The binary records are written by the Fortran statement:

```
WRITE(10)IORBIT,IBTST,XGSE,YGSE,ZGSE,RE,  
BXE,BYE,BZE,BTE,IQUAL
```

where: BXE, BYE, BZE, BTE and IQUAL are arrays of 60 elements each and
IORBIT = Orbit number

IBTST = Bishop time of first point in record (Bishop time is
defined in appendix)

XGSE = XGSE coordinate of satellite at start of record in Re

YGSE = YGSE coordinate of satellite at start of record in Re

ZGSE = ZGSE coordinate of satellite at start of record in Re

RE = Radial distance of satellite from the center of the earth
in earth radii

BXE = X GSE component of the field in gammas

BYE = Y GSE component of the field in gammas

BZE = Z GSE component of the field in gammas

BTE = Total field magnitude (obtained by averaging instantaneous
values)

IQUAL = Quality indicator as explained in previous section.

g) Magnetic Tapes in GSM Coordinates

Format identical to GSE tapes except that field and
positional data are in GSM coordinates.

4.608 Second Averages

a) Data Processing

The data processing for the 4.608 second averages is performed at the same time as the one minute averages and is completely analogous to the one minute average processing except that no rms deviations are produced.

b) Microfilm Plots in Spacecraft Coordinates

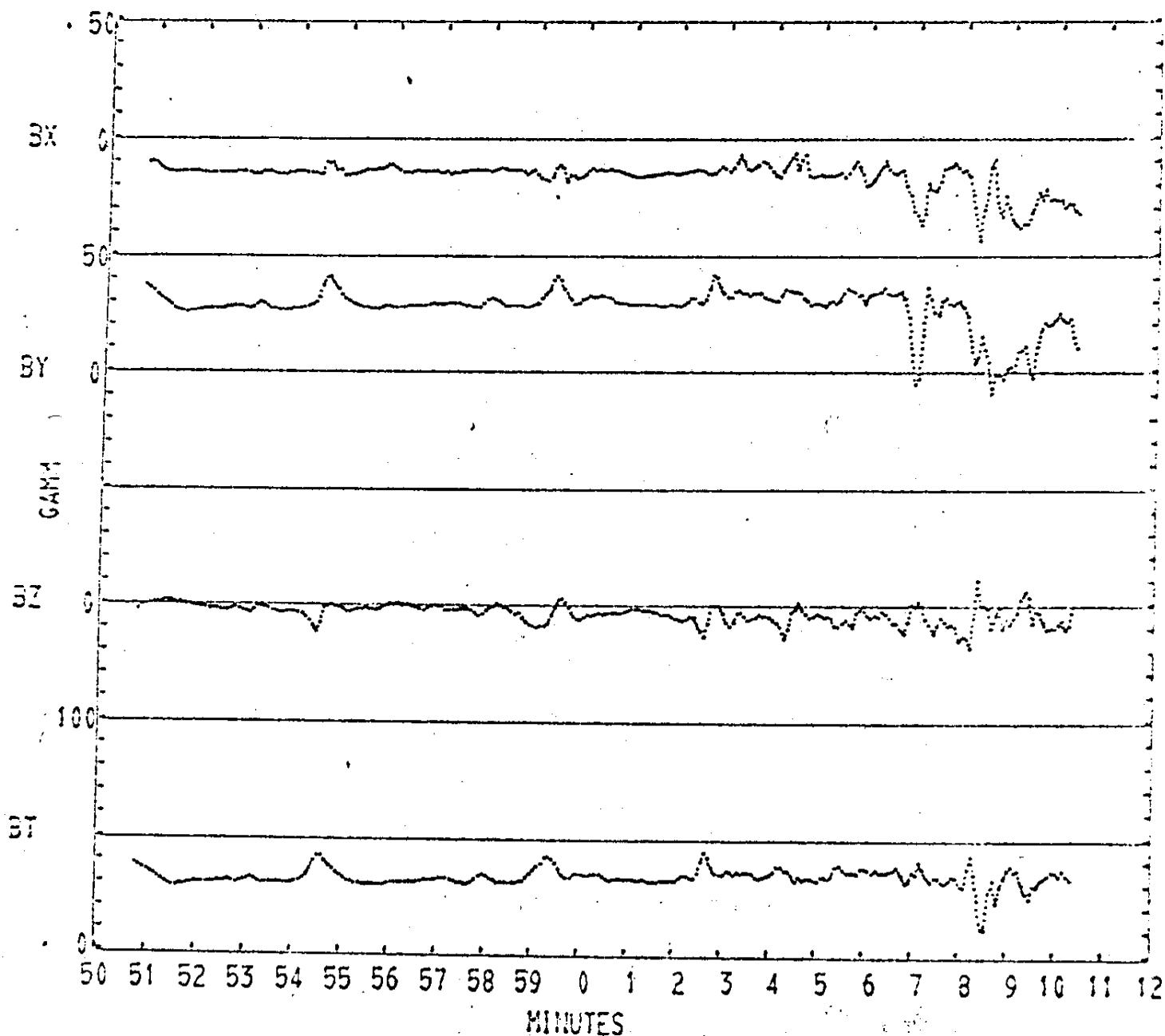
The microfilm plots of the 4.608 averages are produced at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore under the supervision of H.I. West, Jr. The plots are in spacecraft coordinates only and cover 20 minutes of data per frame. Thus there are approximately 180 frames per orbit. The scale on the plots is linear. The usual scale for the plots is 10 gammas per division but near perigee this scale is increased to 100 or 1000 gammas per division as necessary to keep the data on scale.

Figure 8 shows a sample of these plots, for the period of the magnetopause crossing shown in the previous figures (2, 4 and 6). The header at the top of each page identifies the time interval. The orbit number, year, month, day of month, day of year, day from launch and the times of the first and last plotted points on the page are given here. At the bottom of the page is information obtained from the orbit tape. The field given, here, in spacecraft coordinates is that predicted by the reference field only. Also given are the predicted L value, and magnetic latitude, the radial distance to the

OGO V ORBIT YEAR MONTH DATE Y DAY L DAY HOUR MINUTES SECONDS RECORD PAGE
 INIT. 116 68 DEC 28 363 299 22 50 48.192 55 21
 FINAL

MAGNETOMETER

1. 191



ATT-CRB	BX	BY	BZ	B	L	MAG LAT	R	PHI	THETA
INIT.	-6.4	16.3	22.3	28.3	15.90	32.17	11.45	351.1	53.6
AL	-5.7	15.1	19.6	25.3	16.03	31.03	11.83	353.1	56.2

Fig. 8

satellite and the solar ecliptic longitude and latitude of the satellite.

Occasional errors do appear on these plots and we have not redone these plots to correct them. Some of these errors have been mentioned before: bad telemetry, missed heater corrections and missed calibrate signals, (or incorrectly compensated calibrate signals). Bad telemetry usually shows up as isolated spikes. Missed heater corrections appear as a short duration increase or decrease of 8 gammas on both X and Y axes and no discernible change in Z. Missed calibration signals appear on all three axes. Incorrectly compensated calibrations may only appear on one axis but its 4 steps are usually recognizable. Plotting errors can also occur on these plots. These usually result in missing data, or incomplete plots. Also the zero levels on the plots and tapes for orbits 1-37 may be slightly different due to reprocessing of the tape when better offsets were determined. When differences are noted, the tape contains the correct values.

d) Magnetic Tapes

These tapes are 9 track standard labelled binary tapes. They have 5 files per tape, each file corresponding to one orbit. These files usually overlap in time just before perigee. The JCL used to create the tape is:

```
//GO.FT10F001 DD DISP=(NEW,KEEP),DSN=PNT001,UNIT=2400,  
// LABEL=(1,SL,,OUT),VOL=SER=IG0012,  
// DCB=(RECFM=V,LRECL=3080,BLKSIZE=3084)
```

The binary records are written by the Fortran statement.

```
WRITE(10)NREC,(IBT(I),BX(I),BY(I),BZ(I),BT(I),IQUAL(I),  
I=1,128)
```

where NREC = 128

IBT = Bishop time of data (see appendix)

BX = X spacecraft component of the field in gammas

BY = Y spacecraft component of the field in gammas

BZ = Z spacecraft component of the field in gammas

BT = total field in gammas

IQUAL = Quality indicator as explained in a previous section

Appendix

Bishop time is the name of the unit of time used for the majority of the processing of the OGO-5 and ATS-1 fluxgate magnetometer data at UCLA. It is defined as the number of tenths of seconds since the start of the year 1966, that is, Bishop time equals zero, at 0000 U.T. on January 1, 1966. The advantage of using Bishop time is that one single 360 word can be used to cover a period of six years. Six years is longer than the life-expectancy of most satellites. The disadvantage is that this time word cannot be used to provide timing for the high telemetry rate data of OGO-5. This problem does not arise for the data discussed in this report because the highest sample rate given on these tapes is one point every 4.608 seconds.

On the next page is the listing of a subroutine to convert from Bishop time to ordinary Universal time and vice versa. The entry point BTCON converts from Bishop time while the entry point CONBT converts to Bishop time.

SUBROUTINE CONBT (T, BT)
 **** * BISHOP TIME' CONVERSION SUBROUTINE FOR OGO-5. BT IS DEFINED AS THE
 NUMBER OF TENTHS OF A SECOND SINCE THE START OF YEAR 1966, THAT IS,
 BT = 0 AT YR 66 DAY 1 HR 0 ETC., AND THE TIME UNIT IS 1/10 SEC.
 CALL CONBT(T, BT) CONVERTS T ARRAY TO BT.
 CALL BTCON (BT, T) CONVERTS BT TO T ARRAY.
 THE T ARRAY IS DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:
 T(1) = YEAR (66-71) T(5) = HOUR (0-23)
 T(2) = DAY OF YEAR (1-366) T(6) = MINUTE (0-59)
 T(3) = MONTH (1-12) T(7) = SECOND (0-59)
 T(4) = DAY OF MONTH (1-31) T(8) = MILLISECOND (0-999)
 WHEN CONVERTING TO BT, T(3) AND T(4) ARE USED ONLY IF T(2) = 0.
 OTHERWISE T(3) AND T(4) ARE IGNORED. WHEN CONVERTING FROM BT, ALL
 EIGHT ENTRIES OF THE T ARRAY ARE COMPUTED.
 THE SUBROUTINE FAILS AFTER FEB. 28, 1972 AND BISHOP TIME
 OVERFLOWS THE 360 WORD LATER THAT YEAR.
 PROGRAMMER - NEAL CLINE JAN. 1968

```

INTEGER T(8), BT, M(13)
* / 0, 31, 59, 90, 120, 151, 181, 212, 243, 273, 304, 334, 365 /
N = ( T(1) - 66 ) * 365
IF ( T(1) .GT. 68 ) N = N + 1
IF ( T(2) .NE. 0 ) GO TO 10
N = N + M(T(3)) + T(4) - 1
IF ( T(3) .GT. 2 .AND. T(1) .EQ. 68 ) N = N + 1
GO TO 20
10 N = N + T(2) - 1
20 BT = N*864000 + T(5)*36000 + T(6)*600 + T(7)*10 + T(8)/100
      RETURN
ENTRY BTCON ( BT, T )
N = BT / 864000
IF ( N - 1095 ) 50, 30, 40
30   T(1) = 68
      T(2) = 366
      GO TO 60
40   N = N - 1
50   T(1) = N/365 + 66
      T(2) = MOD( N, 365 ) + 1
60   N = T(2)
      IF ( T(1) .NE. 68 ) GO TO 90
      IF ( N - 60 ) 90, 70, 80
70   T(3) = 2
      T(4) = 29
      GO TO 120
80   N = N - 1
90 DO 100 K = 2, 13
      IF ( N .LE. M(K) ) GO TO 110
100  CONTINUE
110  T(3) = K - 1
      T(4) = N - M(K-1)
120  T(5) = MOD( BT/36000, 24 )
      T(6) = MOD( BT/600, 60 )
      T(7) = MOD( BT/10, 60 )
      T(8) = MOD( BT, 10 ) * 100
      RETURN
END
  
```

SJUB 13:03:25

DUMP OF X-379

060-5

HBT

\$NOP
\$SASS
IN MS4
\$EXEC DPHEX BS

Time = 01540P Time

03/05/68 - 05/08/68 D-29194

DATA FROM

INPUT TAPt ON MS4

1 1 1

DATA INPUT RECORD 1 LENGTH 384 BYTES

FILE 1

(3) 0CDC0010 0C080500 00000080 28E82B00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(4) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(5) 80000000 28E82B8A 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(120) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(160) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(200) 00000000 28E82C70 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(240) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(280) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(320) 00000000 28E82D57 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(360) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E82DB3

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(400) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(440) 00000000 28E82F30 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(480) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E82F99

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(520) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(560) 00000000 28E82F23 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(600) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E82F80

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(640) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

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(840) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E8314C

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(880) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

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(920) 00000000 28E83167 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(960) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83233

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1000) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1040) 00000000 28E8328D 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1080) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83319

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1120) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1160) 00000000 28E833A3 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1200) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83400

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1240) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1280) 00000000 28E8348A 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1320) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E834E6

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1360) 00000000 28E83570 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1400) 00000000 28E835CC 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1440) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E835F4

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45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1560) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83683

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(1600) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

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45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1680) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83799

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1720) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1760) 00000000 28E83823 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1800) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83880

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1840) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1880) 00000000 28E8390A 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1920) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83966

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(1960) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2000) 00000000 28E839FF 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2040) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83A4C

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(2080) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

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45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2160) 45186A00 45186A00 00000000 28E83B33

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2200) 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2240) 00000000 28E83EE0 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2280) 00000000 28E83F00 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2320) 00000000 28E83F40 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2360) 00000000 28E83F80 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2400) 00000000 28E83F88 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2440) 00000000 28E83FB0 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2480) 00000000 28E83FD0 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2520) 00000000 28E83FF0 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2560) 00000000 28E84000 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2600) 00000000 28E84040 45186A00 45186A00

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(2840) 00000000 28E84220 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2880) 00000000 28E84260 45186A00 45186A00

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(2920) 00000000 28E84300 45186A00 45186A00

45186A00 45186A00 45186A00 45186A00

(2960) 00000000 28E84340 45186A00 45186A00

</div

FILE	RECORD	LENGTH	3084 BYTES
(3080)	0000000	263	
(0)	0000000	0000080	28FFBF7A C21E4969 4310C666 C28C40BE 4313058A 0003E810 28FFBFA8
(40)	0210D9D	4310D1E4 C28CB089	43130F74 0003E811 28FFBF7D C219DDFC 4310DF35 C28CD04 4313188A
(80)	0003E810	28FFC005	C217C5F1 4313EB13 C28D584D 431324BF 0003E810 28FFCC33 C215A60A 4310F65F
(120)	028DA0E4	43132E4F	0003E810 28FFC061 C2137AA7 4311027F C28E03E3 43135399 0003E810 28FFC08F
(160)	C2114B5D	4311086D	C28E783D 4313406E 0003E437 28FFC0BD C1F39880 431118CD C28E99E9B 43134DFF
(200)	0003E810	28FFC0EB	C1D1B24C 43112490 C28F0292 0003E810 28FFC119 C1AEF8BC 43112EA3
(240)	C28F5F5	431363F8	0003E811 28FFC147 C18B49C9 43113991 C28FBFF4 43136F4D 0003E810 28FFC175
(280)	C1688C18	43114308	C29039E8 43137A60 0003E42A 28FFC1A3 C1463D06 43114B7B C2907BCD 43138329
(320)	0003E810	28FFC1D1	C1232580 431154A5 C291040BD 0003E810 28FFC200 B85DE00 431160BC
(360)	C29164BA	43139C54	0003E810 28FFC22E 4121CF4A 43116ABC C291C186 4313A7E8 0003E810 28FFC25C
(400)	4134F567	431174CD	C2920C22 4313B355 0003E811 28FFC28A 41660000 43117E13 C29231EB 4313B37
(440)	0003E810	28FFC2B8	418355DF 431186E0 C29281E3 4313C80E 0003E810 28FFC2E6 41A6BDCC 431190FD
(480)	C292E04B	4313D4BC	0003E810 28FFC314 41C59B42 43119C0F C29311B2 43113E14 0003E810 28FFC342
(520)	41E4ACB9	4311A57A	C293468B 4311B831 C293CC3C 431403FE 0003E810 28FFC370 42104F32 4311AF50 C2938A75 4313F876
(560)	0003E810	28FFC39E	421256A0 4311B831 C293CC3C 431403FE 0003E810 28FFC370 42104F32 4311AF50 C2938A75 4313F876
(600)	C293F4F4	43114A72	0003E813 28FFC53B 421636A7 4311C246 42946C92 4311E573 C003E800 28FFC428
(640)	42185E9D	4311C93A	C294E788 431421A5 0003E810 28FFC5457 421A7FB5 4311C1F4E C2956276 43142D40
(680)	0003E801	28FFC485	421CA385 4311D494 C295AE9D 43143707 0003E800 28FFC483 421EC7EF 4311D93D
(720)	C2962EE4	4311441FE	0003E800 28FFC4E1 4220EC4C 4311D0DD C296A958 43144C9B 0003E800 28FFC50F
(760)	4222E0D	4311E34B	C29729D9 431458CE 0003E810 28FFC53D 4220D82C 4311E7A 297C7EC 431464CD
(800)	0003E800	28FFC56B	42270350 4311E95F C298E4F2 43146FDD 0003E800 28FFC579 4229077A 4311EE15
(840)	C293B437	4314791E	0003E800 28FFC5C7 422AF913 4311F32A C2990186 431483CD 0003E800 28FFC5F5
(880)	422D026A	4311F98D	C299502B 4314900A 0003E800 28FFC623 422F0EAS 4311FE9E C299C70F 43149C82
(920)	0003E800	28FFC651	42311A7E 43120340 C29A369C 4314A892 0003E800 28FFC680 4233349A 4312085B
(960)	C29AB57E	4314B5D1	0003E800 28FFC6AE 4235487F 43120670 C29B198C 4314C18E 0003E800 28FFC6DC
(1000)	4237338	43120F2	C29B5C 4314CC8A 0003E800 28FFC70A 42397BE7 43118924 C29BE4E0 431D720
(1040)	0003E800	28FFC738	423B9166 43121487 C29C41FF 4314E23C 0003E801 28FFC719 423FC766 423B295 431216B6
(1080)	C29C9672	4314ECC5	0003E800 28FFC794 423FC62E 4312197D C29D2340 4314F981 0003E800 28FFC7C2
(1120)	4241CAAE	43121BBC	C29D8727 4315060D 0003E800 28FFC7F0 4243BD3E 43121E5F C29E3C18 43151257
(1160)	0003E800	28FFC81E	4245DF69 43122048 C29E9F95 43151BDC 0003E800 28FFC84C 4247DD09 43122180
(1200)	C29F08B1	431528AA	0003E800 28FFC87A 4249D142 4312238E C29F64B3 431533D8 0003E800 28FFC8A8
(1240)	4246284	43152847	0003E800 28FFC871 42431227 4315427 4315499 0003E800 28FFC8A8
(1280)	0003E800	28FFC905	42504090 431226CC C2A11706 43155ABS 0003E800 28FFC933 42525AE8 431228F1
(1320)	C2A1939F	4315682C	0003E800 28FFC961 42546B46 431228BD C2A1E82B 4315728E 0003E800 28FFC98F
(1360)	42567C1B	43122840	C2A24064 43157CFC 0003E800 28FFC9BD 42588502 431226FD C2A289C7 431587BC
(1400)	0003E800	28FFC9EB	4255A20C 43122746 C2A32E98 43159434 0003E801 28FFCA19 425CB5BD 431227CC
(1440)	C2A37886	43159886	0003E800 28FFCA47 425E839 4315ACF7 0003E800 28FFCA47 43159886 0003E800 28FFCA47
(1480)	4261B804	43122826	C2A45F07 43158845 0003E800 28FFCA47 4262A681 43122773 C2A4EDFB 4315C497
(1520)	0003E800	28FFCA01	4264C083 431226D4 C2A55A20 4315004 0003E800 28FFCA43 4262A681 43122773 C2A4EDFB 4315C497
(1560)	C2A5C8B5	4315D4E48	0003E800 28FFCB8E 4268D079 43122704 C2A62700 4315EA74 0003E800 28FFCB5C
(1600)	426AE5E4	431225E5	C2A69B93 4315F6C9 0003E801 28FFCB8A 426CDE5 43122420 C2A6F5E6 431601AF
(1640)	0003E804	28FFCB84	426FC517 43122398 C2A7B8D3 4315636 0003E800 28FFCB6 4271185B 43122427
(1680)	C2A7D0B3	43161D81	0003E800 28FFCC14 427321AA 431222D8 C2A83AB1 43162A02 0003E800 28FFCC42
(1720)	4275230	43122152	C2A8D6F2 431037E9 0003E800 28FFCC70 427733F1 43121E75 C2A94F85 4316441E

(	1760)	0033E800	28FFCC9E	427925C3	43121C72	C2A9E01D	43165144	003E800	28FFCCC	427B31C8	43121BF4
(	1800)	C2AA400F	43165E9	003E801	28FFCCFA	427D2A06	43121A85	C2AA8BFE	43166AFE	003E800	28FFCD28
(	1840)	427F2S87	431218A4	C2AAF32A	431677B0	003E800	28FFCD57	428112F5	43121635	C2AB6AC1	43168433
(	1880)	0033E800	28FFCD85	428318E1	43121500	C2AB6C37	43169182	003E800	28FFCD83	42851026	4312143A
(	1920)	C2AC25	43169F78	003F800	28FFCDE1	42871679	43121267	C2AC9460	4316ADAB	003E800	28FFCE0F
(	1960)	42891BE9	43120F03	C2AD05DF	4316BA6	003E800	28FFCE3D	4283760	43120C60	C2AD7546	4316C837
(	2000)	003E801	28FFCE6B	428D49FC	43120789	C2ADFFCA	4316D4B6	003E800	28FFCE99	428F4AEF	43120590
(	2040)	C2AE65EE	4316E301	003E800	28FFCEC7	42915734	43120300	C2AE869	4316F1EC	003E800	28FFCEFS
(	2080)	429375DB	4311F0E3	C2AF7C8A	4316FFAD	003E800	28FFCF23	42957DD5	4311F9C6	C2B1312	43170E05
(	2120)	003F800	28FFCF51	429783FC	4311F430	C2B0723E	431719B6	003E800	28FFCF80	42998972	4311FDD8
(	2160)	C2B10749	43172695	003E800	28FFCFEA	429H8576	4311E952	C2B1662E	43173324	003E801	28FFCFDC
(	2200)	429b6FD7	4311E40B	C2B1DE01	43173E23	003E800	28FFCFD0A	429H692A	4311E1EC	C2B24416	43174DHE
(	2240)	003E800	28FFD038	42A166EE	4311DCE3	C2B2B47A	43175B9B	003E800	28FFD066	42A34EA8	4311D855
(	2280)	C2B32816	43176800	003E800	28FFD094	42A54435	4311D27C	C2B3A3E0	431775D0	003E800	28FFD0C2
(	2320)	42A73CCA	4311CB82	C2B42687	431782A8	003E800	28FFD0F0	42A93FD7	4311C596	C2B4C06E	431790E3
(	2360)	003E800	28FFD11E	42A81BFD	4311BFD0	C2B55C8	4317ACAB	003E801	28FFD14C	42A58C4	4311B8B0
(	2400)	C2B5FA6	4317AE55	003E800	28FFD17A	42AF6D4B	4311B2FD	C2B671D	4317BCED	003E800	28FFD1A8
(	2440)	42B1397C	4311AE2F	C2B70956	4317C943	003E804	28FFD1B7	42B324CB	4311A72D	C2B77D05	43177D0C
(	2480)	003E800	28FFD205	42B4FA1E	4311A262	C2B7FEF9	4317E618	003E800	28FFD233	42B66DA89	43119E19
(	2520)	C2B88974	4317F55F	003E800	28FFD261	42B8C8C4	431198E8	C2B8ECC0	43180357	003E800	28FFD28F
(	2560)	42B8A113	431192B8	C2B9346D	4318112A	003E801	28FFD29D	42BCCD8B	43118C4D	C2B99357	43181E56
(	2600)	003E800	28FFD2E	42B8E11	431185F	C2BA0612	431182B0	003E800	28FFD319	42C09073	43117DC0
(	2640)	C2B945C6	4318393C	003E800	28FFD347	42C2B89A7	431174B5	C2BB2A90	431846F3	003E803	28FFD375
(	2680)	42C480EE	43116CE8	C2BBD0B2	4318562B	003E800	28FFD3A3	42C66E9A	43116423	C2BC7858	43186497
(	2720)	003E800	28FFD3D1	42C858BA	43115CBF	C2BD158C	431873B6	003E800	28FFD400	42CA45F4	431154F4
(	2760)	C2BD74B	43188367	003E800	28FFD42E	42CC5E92	43114B66	C2BEFF74	43189737	003E801	28FFD45C
(	2800)	42CE5652	43114253	C2BF6B6B	4318A4CD	003E800	28FFD48A	42D02B69	43113A20	C2BF998	4318B24B
(	2840)	003E800	28FFD488	42D1FADD	C2C04E81	4318BF4E	4311326C	003E800	28FFD4E6	42D3DCB	431129DF
(	2880)	C2C0D98	4318CDBF	003E800	28FFD514	42D5CC28	431121F5	C2C188B2	43178DE10	003E800	28FFD542
(	2920)	42D7C182	43111E3B	C2C227E0	4318EF2B	003E800	28FFD570	42D9R854	43111407	C2C2A96D	4318FF55
(	2960)	003E800	28FFD59E	42D9BFD8	43110B80	C2C30FDE	43190E45	003E801	28FFD5CC	42DDB7B78	43110142
(	3000)	C2C36C24	4319195F	003E800	28FFD5FA	42D95611	4310F877	C2C360DC	431926E5	003E800	28FFD628
(	3040)	42E1571D	4310EE6B	C2C459A4	43193626	003E800	28FFD657	42E233AEE	4310E555	C2C4EFCF	4319458D
FILE	1	# OF DATA RECORDS	263	# SUCCESSFUL READS	263	# ZERO BYTE ERRORS	1	# SHORT RECORDS	0	# UNDEFINED ERRORS	0
# PERMANENT READ ERRORS 0 # OF RECORDS RETRIED 1 TOTAL # OF RETRIES 1											

OGO-5

1 MIN. AVG. B FIELD ON TAPE

68-014A-14F

This tape is an addition to the data set. The format of the tape is 9 track, 1600 BPI, unlabelled, binary and was created on an IBM/360. The tape contains 1 file, with the file containing orbits 1 thru 305 (Date 3/05/68 - 5/05/70).

D#
D-29053

C#
C-18728

DATE
3/5/68 - 5/5/70

IEFF1421	- STEP WAS EXECUTEC - COND CODE 0000	
IEF2851	SYS77048-T090937*RV000..YZZRJTX4..LUDMUD	PASSED
IEF2851	VOL SER NOS= K3SCR3	SYSIN
IEF2851	SYS77048-T090937*RV000..YZZRJTX4..S0000082	
IEF2851	VOL SER NOS= K3SCR3	
IEF2851	SYS77048-T090937*RV000..YZZRJTX4..S0000082	DELETED
IEF2851	VOL SER NOS= K3SCR3	
IEF2851	SYS77048-T090937*RV000..YZZRJTX4..R000077	SYSCUT
IEF2851	VOL SER NOS= K3SCR4	
IEF2851	SYS77048-T090937*SV000..VZJRJTX4..R0000078	DELETED
IEF2851	VOL SER NOS= K3SCR4	
IEF2851	SYS77048-T090937*SV000..YZJRJTX4..R0000079	DELETED

3899 RECORDS IN FILE 1 OF TAPE

5/05/70